## SHAFTER THE HERO

People Jam the Auditorium and Cheer the Man Who Took Santiago.

PECOS BILL GETS AN OMAHA SENDOFF

Popular General Modestly Talks of His Successful Campaign.

WARM WORDS FOR THE MEN OF HIS ARMY

Leader Calls it the Finest that Ever Marched Under Old Glory.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT DAY CEREMONIES

Assistant Secretary Metklejohn, Minister Wn Ting Fong, Minister Chin Pom Ye and Others Address a Great Audience.

Total Admissions Yesterday 31,875 island. Total to Date ...... 2,145,227

As the great Peace Jubilee draws near its end there is no diminution in the interest that the people manifest in its celebration. While no other event can inspire the enthusiasm por attract the crowd that attended the participation of President Mcand every new feature is as successful in at its way as the mammoth demonstration of Wednesday.

In view of the thousands of visitors that the railroads have been carrying homeward during the last two days it was scarcely to be expected that yesterday's crowd would approximate that of preceding days. But to all appearances there were said: nearly as many people on the grounds as on the day before. The motor trains continued to carry loads that reached their full caagain became animated and picturesque with its panorama of bustling humanity. The absence of those who had left during the night was largely offset by the exceptionally heavy local attendance. The Omaha people scemed to be as anxious to see General Shafter as they had been to hear the president and they came out by thousands to bid him welcome.

Although yesterday was Civil Government day, the celebration was largely governed by the patriotic inspiration which marked the participation of the heroes of the army and navy the day before. The presence of in 700 temples of worship, for the Divine General Shafter, who arrived too late to guidance with which this nation has been participate in the army and navy exercises, was the feature of the day, and the civil affairs were overlooked in the sentiment that was inspired by the hero of Santiago. There was the same lavish outpouring of enthugiasm and the bright uniforms of Uncle Sam's service were decidedly more conspicuous than the plainer attire of the civil officials who participated in the proceedings. The ceremonies in the Auditorium were attended by an audience that in numbers and

veteran was given a reception that must be and unpretentious American cottage may, have convinced him that the west apprefull value. The enthusiasm with which the crowd

received the foreign diplomats was a striking conception of the breadth of western character. Their greeting was no less complimentary than that which was extended to the hero of the day, and the foreigners were plainly delighted with its cordial sin-

Today the Jubilee will end with the celebration of Children's day, and a grand concert by Innes and his band and an immense chorus of school children. The children will meet at the Auditorium at 9:30 o'clock this morning, where they will rehearse the selections that will be sung later in the day. At 4 o'clock the concert will be given on the Plaza and locally at least will be one of the most interesting events of the week,

CIVIL GOVERNMENT DAY CEREMONY

General Shafter Leads the List of Speakers at the Auditorium. The formal exercises that distinguished Civil Government day were held at 11 o'clock and the anticipated presence of General

Shafter filled the Auditorium with a crowd that was as large and patriotic as the one that gave General Miles such an enthusiastic ovation the day before. Every seat was filled and hundreds of expectant people stood in the lobby and the vacant portions of the gallery. They were entertained by a short program by the Omaha Concert band until the speakers arrived. General Shafter and President Wattles headed the party and as soon as the blue and gold of the general's uniform was perceived the audience rose to its feet spontaneously and from the fovalty and patriotism of this greeted him with an ovation of hand clapping and cheers. The band played a patriotic melody while the somewhat numerous party was being seated and then invocation. General Shafter was introduced as the first speaker, and the crowd rose and cheered him again with a vigor that fairly shook the bunting that hung lavishly from arch and pillar.

## General Shafter's Address.

General Shafter's address was a plain, matter-of-fact discussion of the Cuban cammain events of the campaign was far more it effort from one who had not participated in the struggle. He said in substance:

goes out today to those noble sons who are beyond the shores of their home land. the struggle. He said in substance;

fitting words my appreciation of the refor whatever service might be de-d. Then we were ordered to go and the soldier, and the statesman.

The annals of history record

The annals of history record asist the fleet to capture the harbor assist the fleet to capture the narpor and city of Santiago, and we embarked with an army of 17,000 men. We had absolutely to maps of Cuba, but I had with me a couple of men who were born at Santiago (ed. 50,000 of which were transported fed. 50,000 of which were transported fed. 50,000 of which were transported fed. and guided by information I received from them I determined to land at the two points knew that the campaign must be pushed as rapidly as lay in human power and en-iurance. Although I had the best army durance. that ever marched under the American flag the climate was something awful. You

who have never experienced its horrors can never realize them. I believed that we were strong enough to move on Santiago. and in three days I had landed the entire army. On June 25 we defeated the Spaniards in a sharp engagement. They They spaniards in a sharp engagement. They had been accustomed to fighting men who were poorly fed and inadequately armed and they were assounded at the fighting qualities of our soldiers. It has been said that troops in trenches armed with breechloading rifles could not be successfully assailed, but we proved the fallacy of that idea.

### Capture of El Caney.

We then decided on the capture of El Caney and a division was detached to make the charge. I thought that we could take it in two hours, but it required from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon The Spaniards expected to be killed if they were captured, so most of them fought until they were killed and no prisoners were taken. We never advanced beyond the position that we won in that fight. The enemy came out the next morning to make an attack, but it was fruitless and only lasted an hour. Then the campaign was practically over. It was simply necessary to convince the Spanish commander that his case was hopeless. He eventually surrendered, and of the 200 convalescents brought north on with our small army we had captured 23,376 the Obdam and had been unable to secure prisoners, 12,000 of whom were beyond our reach. Why the Spaniards surrendered when they could have abandoned their position and kept up the war I do not yet under-stand, but I believe it was because they had been informed that the Spanish government had decided to give up the fight and surrender their soldiers in the eastern part of the

The problem of that campaign was supplies. The fighting was the least part of it and the soonest over. There were times when the men were short. You who were in the civil war remember that there were many times during that conflict when we were short of rations, but then we could always forage. But in Cuba there was nothing to confiscate, and the army depended entirely on the supplies that were forwarded with Kinley, the attenuance is still tremendous the greatest difficulty over roads that were at times impassable. While most of the fighting in Cuba was done by the regular army, the volunteers did all they were required to do, and they did it like soldiers.

> Meiklejohn's Remarks. Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, received a warm greeting from his fellow citizens of Nebraska. He

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: This peace jubilee is a most fitting culmination of the achievements and successes of our pacity and the interior of the exposition army and navy on land and sea, in the recent war, which startled and thrilled the whole world. The protocol has been executed, hostilities have been suspended, 100,-000 of the nobre sons of our nation have gone to their homes, and our countrymen again turn their attention from war to the paths of peace and industry.

It is meet that we should thus celebrate

the victories of war amid the products of art, agriculture, science and industry, in this exposition, and on this ground, which a third of century ago was the playground of the children of the plains.

blessed in its war of right, justice and humanity. Every man, woman and child throughout the land should return thanks to Him in whose hand is the destiny of men and nations for those incomparable successes and victories which have attended Every citizen should our army and navy. be thankful that it is his fortune to be perseat in the halls of congress, or the highest position in the gift of the people. The ladment, the government of no caste, no class, but of the whole people. Henry Clay once said, "A government is a trust, its officers are trustees, and the trust and trustees are created for the benefit of the people."

The trustees of your government declared war for the honor of humanity, your galfant soldiers and sailors fought for humanity, and he treaty of peace will be in the best in est of humanity. When a republic arises in Cuba from the debris of a declining archy, with this government for its foster mother, it will be for humanity,

It was but yesterday that we saw the chief executive of our government, McKinley, on a triumphal tour to your city and the west, where he was the recipient of one continual lemonstration and ovation, and greeted by more than half a million of patriotic, Godfearing citizens, with manifestations on every hand of love, kindness and sympathy fearing We love home because it is our home; we love country because it is our country; we love the president because he is our presilove him because he is McKinley. and we love him because he is "The Great

For Freedom and Humanity. When this people looked from our shores across the sea and saw millions of the human family struggling, in the light of a free re-public, under the heel of tyranny and oppression, with no ray of hope for freedom or liberty, this great government declared war; not for conquest of territory, not for gain not for power, but for freedom and human-

When the president, in this great cause right and justice, called for an army to battle for these principles, they came from the the south, the east, the west, and nation in less than sixty days sprang an army of more than 200,000 men.

No state was more patriotic, and no state was more prompt in furnishing her quota of this great army than Nebraska, of which President Wattles introduced Rev. Newton I am proud to be a citizen. In camp and M. Mann of Unity church, who delivered the in battle the sons of Nebraska have won laurels of which we may justly be proud. The Second regiment, who do me the honor to be present on this occasion, are entitled to the highest encomiums and commenda-tions for their loyalty and patriotism. While not called to the front and subjected to the fire of the enemy, they, with the boys of the Third regiment, will always be crowned as heroes for their gallantry in offering themselves and their services to their counpaign, and his simple presentation of the try in this cause of the banishment of man's nhumanity to man. The love and sympaeffective than the most exalted oratorical thy of every citizen of this commonwealth

When the order was made for the First I regret that I am not able to express in regiment of Nebraska to go to the support ception that I have received at your hands. not a murmur, not a sigh, not a misgiving. For what little I may have done I have been rewarded far beyond my wildest dreams. I little thought that I should from the bank, from the farm and from the highest rank when I manded. reach the highest rank when 1 marched the factory, go beyond the sea, where our away thirty-six years ago as a volunteer of infantry. The highest reward a soldier can guaranteed by the law of God, the perpetuareceive is the gratitude and appreciation of this government is forever assured. his countrymen, and this I believe I now At no time in the history of this nation possess. Perhaps the most appropriate thing have more important affairs of state and

I can say is to give you a short history of the campaign in Cuba that has ended with solutions of which will stamp all generations the campaign in Cuba that has ended with solutions of which will stamp all generations to much honor to our arms. I was offered to report at Washington and informed that I should lead the first expedition from the United States. I was ordered to Tampa with a view to making a reconnoissance in Cuba in force, but this plan was subsequently abandoned and we remained there there were the control of the control of the same period of time than those which have confronted McKinley since the advent of his administration. Every question and corrections conviction, that calm and thoughful deliberation, that great wisdom and sagacity, which have characterized him as the citizen. which have characterized him as the citizen,

War was youd the seas, one army 8,600 our western shores; campaigns carried where I did. The result has convinced me by the army and navy simultaneously in that my judgment was correct. No army Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the has ever gone from a temperate zone to the tropics without disaster, and for this reason 1 knew that the campaign must be pushed prisoners, the cessation of hostilities, and one of the powers of the earth forced to sue

(Continued on Second Page.)

When Brought Before War Commission He Denies and Refuses to Answer.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NOT AT FAULT

Lieutenant Hill, Officer of the lows, Inclined to Be Humorously Caustic as to General Shafter's Avoirdupois.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 -- Dr. Louis S. Seaman was the principal witness before the war investigating committee today. He complained that the commissary supplies furnished the troops at Porto Rico were unsuited to the demands of a tropical chimate and that they were especially unfit for hospital use. He said he had been in charge Euitable supplies for them from the government depots. He refused to reply to some questions and refused to be aworn. He declared that he had been misrepresented by the press and said he would not reflect on his superior officers.

Lieutenant Hill of the navy was also a witness. He was in charge of the landing of the army at Santiago and told the story of that exploit. The commission will devote tomorrow to preparation for its southern tour and will

hold no session. Dr. Seaman saw service in Porto Rico and had been quoted as making serious charges against the manner of conducting the war. He asked that he be permitted to have in the room as a friend E. F. Eyrault, an attorney of New York. The request being granted he said he would affirm rather than be sworn. He declined to stand up for this ceremony, saying: "I will sit. I don't have

to stand up.' No objection was made on the part of the Dr. Seaman said he had never seen any military service before the beginning of cope with disease or casualty. The command salled south on the Chester and there was no serious sickness going out. He had left Porto Rico on the 28th of September. The Rico than had been anticipated and there hotel, is the posthole of the island. Out of were only two deaths in the command during the time they were there. A regimental

### supplies. No Rations for the Sick.

The commissary department had also furnished sufficient army rations, but he complained of them as being unsuitable for an army in the tropies and that the men had at first been refused the privilege of commuting their rations. He said the sick at mitted to live under such a beneficent government, where high and low, rich and he having failed to obtain different rations. poor, white and black, are guaranteed share He was told it would be of no use to make and share affice in its conduct and adminis- a formal requisition in writing. However, tration. There is no covergence of the tration. There is no covergence of the tration tration. There is no covergence of the tration. There is no covergence of the tration tration. There is no covergence of tration tration. There is no covergence of the tration tration. There is no covergence of the tration tration. There is no covergence of tration tration. There is no covergence of the tration tration tration. There is no covergence of the tration tration. There is no covergence of the tration tration tration. There is no covergence of tration tration tration tration tration. There is no covergence of tration tration tration tration tration tration tration. There is no covergence of tration t desired assistance.

Dr. Seaman said he had been in charge of 200 convalescents on the Obdam returning from Ponce. The ship was supplied with der of fame in this country has no rounds of army travel rations, which, while plentiful title or royal blood. This is your govern- and good of the kind, were not suitable to invalids and on appeal to the Red Cross and National Aid Society he was supplied by them with what he desired.

Returning to his stay in Porto Rico, Dr. Seaman said there had been universal complaints at the hospitals at a deficiency of suitable supply. He had been told repeatsick could not be furnished in Porto Rico. It was not furnished to the general military hospital.

He said he did not know the commissary at Ponce had on hand \$250,000 for supplying the sick; he only knew they were not supplied. out of an army of 10,000.

## Seaman Becomes Irascible.

Dr. Seaman grew somewhat trascible under Dr. Connor's questioning and finally refused to answer, saying: "The questions put to me here are of a character calculated to place me in the false position of accusing the Medical department of the army of maladministration. Such is not the case. I regard the conduct of this department by Dr. Sternberg as above repreach and whatever fault there was existed in another department."

After some pretty sharp cross-firing Dr. tions of the witness. Governor Beaver told the witness that no question would be put

consequences. General Beaver then asked as to the conduct of the quartermasters serving with him vania; Hugh McCurdy of Michigan; Warcriticise my superior officers while I wear consin.

the shoulder straps of an army officer. He continued by saying that he had been so much misrepresented by the press within the past twenty-four hours that he did not wish to further commit himself. He said he had authorized no interview since he landed and that the article in a New York paper grew out of a conversation between himself and his superior officer in New York, which

### a reporter of that paper overheard. Not Prepared to Land Troops.

Lieutenant K. Hill, an officer on the war ship Iowa, when the vessel landed near Santiago and in charge of the debarkation of the troops at Baiquiri, said the navy supplied eleven launches and fifty-two small boats for the landing.

Lieutenant Hill said that, as he viewed the matter, the army would have been unable o land and unable to subsist after the landing without the aid of the navy. A great order to them from General Shafter. Lieutenant Hill said there was no wharf, but he inderstood they were talking of one to land General Shafter.

"Personally?" asked a member of the

"Had they no derricks?"

to the commander of the Santiago campaign created a general laugh.

Continuing, Lieutenant Hill expressed the spinion that in case of the transportation of troops at sea he thought the vessels should e under the command of navy officers until the troops are landed.

# GIVES DR. SEAMAN A CHANCE DISCUSS THE CUBAN DEBT ST. LOUIS PLAYS THE HOST

Peace Commission Puts in Four Rours and Americans Still Stand Flym.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 14.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The joint commission sat four hours today and the whole time was occupied in discussing the Cuban debt, respecting which Spain is putting forward several alternative proposals without moving the American commissioners from their original position. The commission will reassemble Monday.

President Faure has placed the presidential opera box at the disposal of Mrs. Day while the commission is here. Agoncillo has arrived here, also Com-

mander Bradford, naval attache of the

### FEVER AMONG THE SOLDIERS Many Sick at Sullivan's Island, but

Only a Small Per Cent of Serious Cases. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14 .- The great

amount of sickness among the enlisted men stationed at Sullivan's island, is causing the commandant, Colonel Rawles, much men were ill, and typhoid and malarial fever have almost assumed the proportions of an epidemic. At present 400 men are confined to quarters. Of the great number of fever cases that have been treated in the general garrison hospital, however, the mortality has been light. Still, at present there are a number of very dangerous cases being treated in the hospital, and the death roll may be considerably swelled unless there is an improvement in the conditions, particularly a cessation of rain.

Regarding the sickness, Colonel Rawles "I acknowledge there has been a great deal of sickness, but I could not really give an estimate of the fever pa-At present three-fourths of the tients. commission and the testimony proceeded. garrison is confined to quarters. Some are fever patients, and besides these there are quite a number with other ailments. Fever present war, but he had studied at Prince- has caused much of the trouble, and it is on and afterwards in London. Berlin and entirely due to the great amount of rain-Paris. After joining the service and before water that has remained for days on the going to Porto Rico he was stationed with surface. I have done everything to keep his regiment at Camp Townsend. There his the temporary barracks well drained and requisitions were promptly filled and no only recently had a large cistern built. regiment went to the front better prepared Typhoid fever had not been so widespread as malaria, but it is the most deadly. I tried bolling the water to prevent the spread of the fever, and to a degree it stopped it." Continuing, Colonel Rawles said: "The regiment had enjoyed better health in Porto old building called the Moultrie house, as a

the 600 and odd men quartered on the island I am forced to put eighty men in this place." The peace jubilee in Chicago opens Sunday hospital was established and there was colonel Rawles thinks that if he had the next with songs of praise and thanksgiving never at any time a deficiency in medical regular barracks built that there would be Colonel Rawles thinks that if he had the to trouble of this kind.

ATLANTA, Oct. 14.-Regarding the prevalence of typhoid and malarial fever at Sullivan's island, Lieutenant Colonel W. P. Hall, adjutant general of the Department of the Gulf, said today: "This is the first I have heard of any great amount of sickness at Sullivan's island. There was a requisition sometime ago for better quarters and the rapidly as possible. This will give the men loored tents and make them very comforisland-about 500 men in all."

## CLOSING SESSION OF KNIGHTS

Proposition to Permanently Locate Hendquarters in Washington Voted Down.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—Executive business occupied the fourth and closing day's session of the grand encampment, Knights Templar, at Carnegie hall today. The consideration of the proposed revision of the constitution was edly that the 60-cent a day ration for the resumed. The most important amendment proposed was the one to locate the grand lodge encampment headquarters in Washington, thus providing for the storage of all ar

chives of the encampment of this city. This was voted down and a compromise amendment adopted, providing that in the While he was in Porto Rico the event of a city not desiring to entertain hospitals were overcrowded, the beds being the grand encampment on the occasion of within six inches of each other. When he any future triennial conclave, the grand left there were between 3,000 and 4,000 sick encampment will meet in Washington. The date of the meeting is to be decided by

the four chief officers of the grand encamp-An amendment to the constitution was also adopted, providing for a reduction in

the per capita tax from 5 to 3 cents. The new grand officers were then installed with impressive ceremonies, after which Grand Master Lloyd announced the following appointments: Grand prelate, J. S. Smith of Pittsburg; grand sword bearer, Arthur McArthur of Troy, N. Y .: grand captain of the guard, Charles C, Vogt of Connor declared he would ask no more ques- hood of Denver; committee on jurispru- Chief." dence, James H. Hopkins of Washington, D. C.: Enoch T. Carson of Ohio: Joseph to him that was not proper, but he (Gov- W. Fellows of New Hampshire; H. C. Witt ernor Beaver) would insist on his answering of Kentucky; Nicholas R. Ruckle of inand if he did not do so he must take the diana; committee on foreign relations, Johnston Smith of Illinois; R. E. Withers of Virginia; J. P. S. Gobin of Pennsyland in his vicinity. Dr. Seaman declined ren Larue Thomas of Maryland; finance to answer, saying that he understood be committee, W. H. Soule of Massachusetts: was expected to appear before the War de- George W. Kendrick of Pennsylvania; partment after getting through with this Julius L. Bevin of Georgia; J. A. Wetherboard, "and," he said, "I do not want to way of Washington; A. H. Wagner of Wis-

> Resolutions of thanks to the city of Pittsburg, executive committees, etc., were then adopted, and the twenty-seventh triennial conclave of the grand encampment Knights Templar adjourned sine die.

## ARKANSAS MURDERERS FOUND

Oliver Creely, a Bad Man, Under Arrest at St. Louis, and W. W. Lee at St. Charles.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.-Oliver Creely is charged on the blotter of the Central police station with carrying concealed weapons and is under arrest awaiting trial. Nearing St. Louis, aboard a flying train, is Sheriff Col-The army brought only one lighter. The lins of Jonesboro, Ark., with requisition paarmy was entirely unprepared to land, and pers for Creely and W. W. Lee, wanted at Big Bay, Ark., on a charge of murder. This summarizes the culmination of events growing out of a double tragedy committed December 20, 1897, in Big Bay, in which deal of trouble was experienced with the two unknown men were killed and their captains of the transports who had refused bodies incinerated in a burning building. to go nearer the shore until he secured an Lee, the other man wanted, is in custody at St. Charles, Mo., near here, and will be surrendered to Sheriff Collins on demand.

Dakota Soldier Found Dead. CINCINNATI Oct. 14.—The body of one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders was found near ation made necessary by the war with the tonight. The coroner is unable tell whether it was a case of suicide or of murder. His naturalization papers were try's battles. We have not only prospered in chand, now at Fashoda on the Nile, has ar-"Yes, but they were not strong enough." taken out in North Dakota, giving the name every material sense, but we have established a sentiment of good feeling and a of the report sought by the French minister

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—George H. Jacks, for-merly chief of police at Muskegon, Mich., and John Druggan, both convicted murderers, were hanged on the same scaffold in the
county fall this afternoon.

been such a common bond in tame and purpose, such genuine affection, such a unity
order to be able to use the official cipher of reached here, the officers being afraid they
of the sections, such obliteration of party
the French consulate here for transmitting will take "French leave" and go home to
the report to Paris.

President McKinley is Entertained by Missouri's Metropolis.

THOUSANDS THRONG THE THOROUGHFARES

Twenty Thousand People Pack the Coliseum to Listen to and Enthusinstically Cheer a Speech by the Chief Executive.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.-President McKinley was today the guest of St. Louis, the clty in which, two years ago, he received the nomination to his present high office. He came from Omaha by way of Galesburg Ill., over the Burlington route, and was brought into the city at 9:15 a. m., being preceded from Spanish Lake by a special train, on board of which were General Passenger Agent Wakely and the local reception committee.

From the time of his arrival until 11 r m., when the president left the city, he was accorded an almost continuous ova-He was escorted tion. Southern hotel by civic bodies and During the summer many of the regular and volunteer troops, among which were two commands that had gained distinction at El Caney. President McKinley was met by the cheers of thousands of people lining both sides of all the thor-

oughfares through which he passed. At the Southern hotel, where the president was entertained, he stopped and reviewed the parade given in his honor and later held a reception in the parlors. There he met many prominent St. Louisans. At noon the chief executive addressed a large crowd on the floor of the Merchants' exchange, and afterward sat down to an elaborate funcheon, at which seventy-five persons were present. A drive through the zesious and sacred care, and, while fashlonable west end streets and parks of awaiting the settlement of the city completed the daylight program of and meeting the problems which entertainments. A feature of the drive was the stop made at the Soldiers' home, where President McKinley met and shook hands President McKinley met and shook hands with Jack Haynes, aged 111 years, said to its sphere of activity and usefulness to

be the oldest soldier in the United States. Tonight at the Collseum in the exposition building the greatest throng of people addressed by President McKinley under | mighty problems which involve such cover thus far during his present trip gave him a magnificent greeting. As he entered the Coliseum the immense crowd arose to its feet and cheered for several minutes. It was some time before quiet could be restored and the president could begin his speech, which was interrupted repeatedly with applause.

At noon the president spake to 15,000 people in the hall of the Merchants' exchange, the room in which Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for president in 1876. Mayor Zeigenheim introduced the president to the crowd. Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

One Fing and One Destiny.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you all cost cordially for the warm welcome you have given me to your city, and I con gratulate you all on the good feeling and the splendid spirit everywhere found throughout the length and breadth of our common country. Thank God we are all winter tents are being constructed now as together once more. (Great applause.) We have one flag and one destiny, and where ever that destiny shall lead us we shall have hearts strong enough to meet every responsibility. (Applause.) We cannot enjoy glories and victories without bearing the burdens that may result from them. I congratulate you again upon the splendid

today; we have gone from business depres-sion to business activity; we have gone from labor hunting employment to employment hunting labor. (Applause.) And we have everything-a most blessed is strongly guarded. Not a boat is

country; and resting upon the duty of all of us is the duty of carrying forward the great trust of civilization that has been We must gather the committed to us. fruits of victory; we must follow duty step by step, we must follow the light as God gives us to see the light, and strangely guided us, not only at the very beginning of our great government, down to the present hour; and I am sure that it is the universal prayer of every American that He shall guide and we fol

Five full minutes of applause followed the president's address, mingled with cries of 'Hurrah for Mac" and "Three cheers for Mc-Kinley.

## Address at the Coliseum.

The largest crowd under cover that the Saturday during the absence of the minister president has come in contact with during of war, General Chanoine. It further aphis present trip gathered at the Coliseum tonight to hear his address. Probably 20,000 warned of the plot the ministers were not people were inside the building when the surprised, having already obtained informaaddress was delivered and twice as many more were unable to get anywhere within says the plot was not in favor of one of the sound of his voice. The president was the pretenders to the throne of France, who escorted to the Coliseum by President Clark has been talked about for some time, but C. Cox of Iowa; grand standard bearer, Lee H. Sampson and the directors of the exposition. Mr. McKinley walked to the big stage in the center of the building, while the people filled the air with terrific ap-Louisville; grand warden. Harper M. Org- | plause and Sousa's band played "Hail to the

After a short address of welcome by Pres- matter. ident Sampson President McKinley spoke as

follows: It is fortunate for us that our republic appeals to the best and noblest aspirations of its citizens and makes all things possible to the worthy and industrious youth. The citizenship in the conduct of the government makes its condition always an absorbing and

interesting one. It must be a matter of great gratification to the people of the United States to know that the national credit was never better than now; that for the first time in the The minister of war has recalled his anountry's history the government is floating a 3 per cent bond, every dollar of which was sold at par, and are now at a premium of 5 cents on the dollar and that this profit has gone to the people. The loan was a popular one, and it has been a source of much satisfaction that the people with their surplus savings were able to buy the bonds. It is an interesting fact that while we offered but \$200,000,000 of bonds for sale over \$1,400,000,000 were subscribed for by the people of the country, and by the terms of the sale no one was allowed to receive bonds in ex-

cess of \$5,000, It is not without significance, too, that the government has not been required since 1896 to borrow any money for its current obligations until the war with Spain, while its available balance on October 1, 1898, was upwards of \$307,000,000, of which sum over \$243,000,000 was in gold. Nothing more impressed the nations of the world than the appropriation of a large national defense which the treasury was able to pay from its balances without resort to a loan. While the credit and finances of the govern-ment have improved the business conditions of the people have also happily improved. Both government and citizens have shared in the general prosperity. The money circuof July, 1898, than it has ever been and there has been no depreciation of the value

of our money same degree of patriotiem that characterized enlisted to fight the counspirit of brotherhood such as the nation has of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, by courtesy Not since the beginning of the agita-of the question of slavery has there been such a common bond in tame and pur-

### CONDITION OF THE WEATHER Forecast for Nebraska-

Fair; Warmer; Showers in North. Temperature at Omaha: Honr. Deg. 5 n. m..... 42 1 p. m ..... 57 m ..... 41 2 p. m..... 60 7 n. m . . . . . 40 # p. m ..... 4 p. m..... 5 p. m..... S a. m ..... 42 A. m ..... 10 6 p. m..... 57 7 p. m..... 56 10 n. m ..... 50 11 a. m..... 53 12 m..... 55 8 p. m ..... 55

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds; Children's Jubilee Day. British American Day. 9 a. m., Live Stock Show.

n. m. to 10 p. m., Indian Congress. 9:30 n. m., Omaha Children's Rehearsal at Auditorium. 10 a. m., Vicinity Children's Rehearsal at Auditorium.

II a. m., Omaha Concert Band at Auditerium. m., Battleship Illinois Docked at Government Building. 1:30 p. m., Grand Japanese Day Fire-

works on Plaza. 3 p. m., Life Saving Drill on Lagoon. 3 p. m., British-American Reception,

International Hall. p. m., Grand Concert on Plaza by Innes Hand and Great Children's

9 p. m., Special Grand Fireworks on

5 p. m., Santingo War Balloon As-7 p. m., Grand Final Jubilee Concert

by Innes Band.

North Tract. has been again enthrened; national patriotism has been restored; the national union cemented closer and stronger; the love for the old flag enshrined in all hearts. North and south have mingled their best blood in

a common cause and today rejoice in a common victory. We must guard this restored union with war follow, we must stand as one man, not in the spirit of party, and unite in a common effort for that which will which the war has assigned it. Let nothing distract you; let no discordant voice intrude to embarrass you in the solution of the consequences to ourselves and posterity. Let us remember that God bestows upon no nation such supreme opportunity which not ready to respond to the call of supreme

The address of the president was received by his 20,000 auditors with the wildest cheers | passengers. Several were drowned, it is reand at its conclusion the demonstration was simply indescribable. For a short time the president then viewed the sights of the St. Louis exposition, after which he left for the The departure from the city was train. made at 11 o'clock over the Vandalia road.

### EMPEROR A CLOSE PRISONER

One Allowed to See the Nominal Ruler of China Except on Permission of the Empress.

PEKIN, Oct. 14.-The new Italian minister, mands the customary audience of the em-Much interest is aroused in the peror. part the downer empress will take in the eremony.

The French minister, M. Gerard, has strongly urged the immediate necessity of obtaining the release of a Frenchman who is the Mohegan's passengers and returned for now in the hands of the Szechuan rebels. We were never so well off as we are and has threatened to take strong measures, which will include French troops crossing the frontier. The emperor is practically imprisoned in the island palace, which lowed to land there except with the express consent of the dowager empress. All the decrees are now issued by the dowager empress, the last pretense of the emperor's power having been abolished.

### PLOTTING AGAINST THE MINISTRY. Intrigue Discovered in Time to Pre-

vent Its Being Carried Out. PARIS, Oct. 14 .- It is announced here this morning that a military plot against the vernment has been discovered. The Rappel. Aurore and Petite Republique Francats publish almost identical stories on the subject. It appears that the plot was discovered by a general holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on pears that when the government was tion regarding the conspiracy. The Matin was only for the purpose of changing certain officials of the government without

touching the president. The premier, M. Brisson, was among those who was not surprised when notified of the plot. He promises to take action in the

The government officials here refuse to furnish any information regarding the discovery of the plot, but it is rumored this afternoon that the conspiracy involved Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a colonel of Russian Lancers, and in whose favor personal interest and participation of our his elder brother, Prince Victor Bonaparte recently resigned the leadership of the imperialist party. It is added that certain political personages handed the premier important documents, including a cipher dispatch compromising certain military men. nounced intention of leaving Paris.

## FRUSTRATE ANARCHISTS' PLANS.

Alexandria Police Prevent Possible Assassination of Emperor William. exandria police have arrested nine of the plaints have been made. Captain Gaston Italian anarchists since last night and have thinks that troops will be needed in Oklathereby frustrated a plot against Emperor homa to prevent trouble between the Co-William, now on his way to the Holy Land manches and Klowas. The Indians have o he present at the consecration of the been drawing regular annuities from the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a cafe keeper, a well known anarchist, in whose house the the means of maintaining themselves. police discovered two wire-wound bombs of There are likely to be raids upon the stock great strength, full of bullets. This arrest of the white men in the vicinity when the was made in consequence of a notification Indians become hungry. from the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said. The police investigation showed that SEMI-MUTINY AT CAMP MEADE the arrested cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing today from Two Hundred and First New York Alexandria to Port Sald and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abidin, at Cairo, while Emperor William and the khedive were there.

Marchand's Report on the Way. CAIRO, Oct. 14 .- A steamer having on board an officer belonging to the French force under command of Major Marrived at Khartoum. This officer is the bearer at enjoyed since the earlier years of its his- of the British government over the Anglo-Egyptian lines of communication. It is pre-

# SHIP MOHEGAN LOST

Den. Out of Two Hundred Aboard Only Thirty-

p. m. .... 5: Blown Ashore Off The Lizard on the Coast of England.

LIFEBOATS WORKING IN THE RAGING SEA

Vessel Was Bound from London for New York City.

PASSENGERS ARE DROWNING LIKE RATS

Transport Ship Adds Another to the Long List of Wrecks at the Dangerous Point Between the Manacles and Lowinnds.

LONDON, Oct. 14.-The Atlantic Transport company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line, which left London for New York yesterday with fifty passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off The Lizard between the Manacles and the Lowlands.

It is rumored there has been a great loss of life, the latest bulletin stating only thirtyone have been saved out of fifty passengers and a crew of 150.

A coast guard messenger reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

Another account says: "Bodies are washing ashore, one being that of a woman lashed to a plank with both legs severed." Particulars of the disaster are difficult to

obtain. It appears that when the Mohegar

struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high. Lifeboats put off from The Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with ported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore. Another lifeboat saved six per-

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous and has been the scene of numerou: wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship places there, but it failed.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown Signor Martino, has arrived here, and de- ashore by the heavy east wind after its machinery was disabled. All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none were able to approach the vessel Later-A lifeboat has landed thirty of

> One woman died after she was It is reported that the position of the

Mohegan is serious and that assistance is seriously needed. Oct. 15,-3:30 a. m.-According to a dispatch just received at Falmouth out of 200 persons constituting the passengers

and crew of the Mohegan only thirty-one

have been saved. The vessel has gone ashore off The Lizard. 6 a. n. -Only thirty-one persons have been saved. This intelligence was forwarded from the coast guard by telephone

to Falmouth. The coast guards are watching for bodies and wreckage.

The lifeboats have gone into Port

## SPEAKS WELL OF THE APACHES

Captain Gaston, Who Has Had Charge of Them, Says They Have Made Good Progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- Captain J. A.

Gaston, Eighth cavalry, who has been sta-

tioned at Fort Sill, Okl., passed through Washington yesterday on his way to Hunts ville, where his regiment has been ordered. The principal duty of Captain Gaston's command has been watching the captured Apaches who have been in the vicinity of Fort Sill for several years. Captain Gaston speaks in high terms of the Apaches and says they are nearer civilization now than many of the tribes which have been cared for by the government, but not by the army. The reason for retaining the post at Sill is to guard these Indians. It is a very unhealthy post and many soldiers' graves attest this fact. More than thirty men in Captain Gaston's troop were sick at one time and only the most patient care saved their lives. He thinks if it had not been for the excellent care and the knowledge of the surgeon who had charge of the hospital that the deaths from disease would almost ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 14.-The Al- have equaled other camps of which com-

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct.

government up to the present time, but

these have now ceased and they have not

Regiment About to Mutiny Because They Have No Bread.

14.-The men in the Two Hundred and First New York are in a state of semi-mutiny and threaten trouble if they are not given better treatment. They complain that they are not properly fed and that they were given nothing for dinner yesterday but meat and coffee. The men have had no bread for twenty-four hours, because there is nobody in the regiment who knows how to use the field ovens, and the chief commissary officers insist that each regiment must bake the bread for its own men. The sumed the officer will proceed to Cairo in Yorkers have not been paid since they

# One Are Reported Saved. STRUCK IN GALE WITH DISABLED ENGINES